

New York, June 19.—Silver, 64 3/4c; lead, \$6.85; spelter, \$13.00; copper, \$27.95 @ 29.25.

WEATHER—Utah: Fair Tonight and Tuesday; Cooler Tonight in North and East Portions.

WAR WITH MEXICO INEVITABLE

National Guard of Every State Called Out and Preparations Made for a Long Campaign--Irritation in Mexico Increases--American Sailors Fired Upon--Carranza Troops Moving Toward the Border.

Troop B of Ogden Ready to Respond to Orders

Men in Khaki Gather at Armory in Answer to the Call From Superior Officers—Employers Notified—Farewells Are Being Said—Recruits Applying—Married Men Feel the Responsibility.

TROOP B, FIRST CAVALRY.

Captain W. E. Kneass,
First Lieutenant Walter Lindquist, Second Lieutenant Albert E. Wilfong.
First Sergeant F. A. Smith, Quartermaster Sergeant N. D. McMillan, Duty Sergeants John M. Bihler, D. A. Scott, H. B. Logan, J. W. Farley.
Corporals Owen Sherwood, Harry Richards.
Trumpeters Lowell Baker, Ben Garr.

Privates.

Lee Ackley
Fred T. Ayers
James M. Baggs
Sam Brumlow, Jr.
Harold Brunwell
Joseph Brenes
Albert J. Biddle
H. P. Bolander
Melvin Call
Orvis Call
W. C. Chase
Forrest Carhart
Leo S. Doney
Newton Dilla
Irwin Fowler
W. Goodmanson
E. G. Husted
E. Iverson
Le Roy Jackson
Claude Leavitt
John A. McFoy
Truman Marler

American mobilization has begun! At 2 o'clock this morning Captain W. E. Kneass of Troop B, First Cavalry, received a telegram ordering the mobilization of this division of the State National Guard. By 8 a. m. those who had received the order were pouring into the Armory and reporting for duty.

The guard was gradually augmented all day long. The officers were kept busy throughout the day distributing equipment and registering new recruits. During the morning the wall of the bugle giving orders to the men, brought many curious spectators to the armory.

After the men had reported Captain Kneass permitted them to return to their places of employment and relinquish their positions. The boys were in happy spirits and seemed anxious to go. The younger boys, being just at the age when a desire for adventure runs rampant, were the most anxious to go. One youth about 18 years of age, when asked how he felt about going, replied that he was "tickled to death"; another when asked the same question smiled and, drawing himself arrogantly up to his full height, replied, "You dang right, I'm anxious to go; I can't hardly wait. I hope we get a call this afternoon to leave for the border at midnight tonight."

The older men, mainly the married ones, were not so vociferous as the younger boys. They were more methodical and calm, taking the call more as a duty than an opportunity for adventure. Sergeant Logan, when asked how he felt regarding the call, replied, "No I can't exactly say that I am anxious but I consider it my duty; so I am willing to go."

"Are you married?" he was asked. "Yes, and have two little children; that is my only regret, leaving my wife and children."

Captain Kneass reports that there is still a need for more recruits. Troop B now consists of 46 men and it is Captain Kneass' desire to increase it to 70 before leaving for the border.

When questioned as to the time of the Ogden boys' departure for the front, Captain Kneass said:

"The only orders I have up to the present time are to mobilize and

equip my men for active service. The concentration point is Salt Lake City; when the adjutant general so orders we will concentrate there and be subject to his orders from then on as to our further movements." Captain Kneass explained the process of mobilization in this country, and continued:

"All members of the company have been notified but there are three who have not reported due to the fact that they are out of town. More recruits are needed we prefer men who have had some service."

Caring for Families.

In speaking of the families of the troopers, Captain Kneass said:

"No, there is no provision made by the government nor any one else for the families of men; but there should be an expression from the business men of this town as to whether or not these boys will receive their positions back when they return. It is hard on some of them, especially the married ones. Think how you'd feel," said the captain turning to the reporter, "to leave a wife and some little children unprotected; simply out on the world. Something should be done. These young men have answered the call of their country and have not flinched and it should be up to the men of the town who do not have to go, to see that the families of these men are cared for."

Captain Kneass stated that, beginning with today, the soldiers will work eight hours every day drilling and going through all the regular army maneuvers.

About 10:20 a well built young man, about 24 years old, swung open the door to Sergeant Smith's room and, with perspiration rolling off his face, and out of breath, asked, catching his breath at intervals, "Are you filled up?"

"Not yet," replied the Sergeant. "Good!" mumbled the stranger making for Captain Kneass' room to enlist.

Texas Ranger.

The next applicant was a powerfully built Texas Ranger giving the name of "Bob" Hall. He stood 6 feet in his stocking feet. The army regulation is that no man should be taller than 5 feet 10 inches or lower than 5 feet 4 inches; however those points are

stretched in many instances as there are many other qualifications to be taken into consideration.

Sergeant Bihler stated reluctantly that he had been married but two months. A previous question as to the cause of his reluctance in wanting

to go to the border, was not pushed further.

The men expect to give several parades through town today. Though it is utterly unknown to the officers here just when this company will leave, it is thought to be within the next two days.

tonight. They complained of mistreatment recently at the hands of Mexicans.

It was reported Consul Stillman probably would arrive here soon.

Silliman Fails to Arrive.

Laredo, Texas, June 19.—Although a half dozen American refugees arrived from the interior of Mexico here this morning, John R. Silliman, American consul who has been stationed at Saltillo and ordered out last week, was not among the number. His arrival has been anticipated for the last four days.

Chicago, June 19.—War excitement showed itself today on "change." The effect of the call of the United States militia to the Mexican border was chiefly noticeable in higher prices on wheat. A rise of 1 1/2c a bushel was shown in some cases, the September option selling at \$1.04 1/4 as against \$1.02 3/4 in Saturday's latest transactions.

Columbus, N. M., June 19.—More than one hundred Mexicans employed by the United States army in rebuilding the motor road from Columbus to the American field bases in Mexico, quit work today and left camp at Palomas, eight miles south of the border, for interior points in Mexico. They explained that they feared the vengeance of Carranza followers.

Handbills and pamphlets recently were distributed among the laborers urging it as their patriotic duty to remain from being employed by the Americans and to leave the zones held by the American expeditionary command. Reports from the field today, however, indicated no other large exodus of the male residents along the line of communication.

RUSSIAN ARMY IN CZERNOWITZ

Austrians Fought Desperately for Time to Evacuate Capital City—Fall Came at Dramatic Moment.

London, June 18, 5:32 p. m.—After hard fighting in the suburbs and on the river Pruth, where the Austrians fought desperately with a view to gaining time for the evacuation of Czernowitz by their army and the removal of military stores from the city, General Lechitzky has finally entered the capital of Bukovina. The capture is an important one, as it entails the command of several important railway lines. The city has been untenable for several days because of the tremendous Russian bombardment which compelled the flight of the civil inhabitants and evacuation of the place by the Austrian forces.

Fall Comes at Dramatic Moment.

The recapture of Czernowitz by the Russians comes at a dramatic moment, it happening only a few days after the Austrians, with imposing ceremony, had unveiled on the city hall a double-headed Austrian eagle, such as the Russians had removed during their occupation of the city last year.

Russian headquarters announces the capture of Czernowitz in the usual laconic terms. It gives no description of the desperate fighting known to have occurred for the crossings of the Pruth river after the Austrians blew up the bridges, but adds the interesting fact that the Austrians are being pursued into the Carpathians which is the only alternative to being driven into Rumania, where they would be interned.

Russian Cavalry.

This pursuit appears to show that the Russian cavalry is still active, but the military critics here are beginning to wonder how long the Russians can maintain the rapid advance which must be tending to attenuate their lines of communication.

Austrian headquarters has admitted the loss of Czernowitz with alacrity, but at the same time claims that the Austrians are holding the Russians in Volynia, with the aid of the Germans north of the Turya river which is an affluent of the Pripiet, joining the latter river north of Kovel.

Troops Drawn From French Front.

The Russian official account makes the interesting revelation that German reinforcements have already been brought from the French front to the assistance of the hard pressed Austrians.

PRESIDENT REJECTS CARRANZA'S DEMAND FOR U. S. TROOPS' RECALL

Refuses to Withdraw Until de Facto Government Can Restore Order—Sharply Rebukes Mexican President for Unwarranted Charges and Base Insinuations—Force of National Guardsmen of 100,000 Being Mustered In—Many More Thousands May Be Called.

NAVAL VESSELS ARE UNDER ORDERS

Naval Commanders in Mexican Waters Instructed to Allow No Shore Leave—Foreign Diplomats Deeply Stirred and Seek Safety for People.

Washington, June 19.—While the whole country was agitated today with the mobilization of National guards for border duty, President Wilson directed that his reply rejecting General Carranza's demand for the recall of American troops from Mexico go forward immediately.

In refusing to withdraw the troops the United States reaffirms its friendly intentions of the United States toward the de facto government in Mexico and sharply rebukes General Carranza for unwarranted charges and insinuations of bad faith contained in his communication.

President Wilson's firm resolve to keep the armed forces of the United States in Mexico until such a time as the Mexican government policies the border region so thoroughly that bandit raids into American territory are improbable is understood to be clearly stated in the note.

Secretary Lansing announced that the note would be dispatched during the day but would not discuss its terms or say how it would be transmitted. It had been planned to send it by special messenger to the Mexican capital. Recent developments along the border and General Trevino's warning to General Pershing, however, caused the wisdom of this plan to be doubted, and there were indications today that the reply would go by telegraph to Special Agent Rodgers in Mexico City for delivery to General Carranza.

Mustering in Guards.

While these diplomatic steps were in process a force of national guardsmen which will not be less than 100,000 strong and may exceed that number by many thousands was being mustered into the service of the United States. Governors of all states had replied before noon today to instructions sent last night that their allotment of troops be immediately called out. In each instance Secretary Baker was informed that the men were arming and proceeding to their mobilization points.

Naval Vessels Under Orders.

From both coasts also, additional naval vessels were under orders to proceed to Mexican waters for the relief of Americans who may gather from the interior. Only light craft and transports are engaged in this service. If necessary they will be able to go up shallow water after refugees. Considerable anxiety is felt for the safety of American citizens of whom there are still about five thousand in Mexico.

Eusebio Arredondo, Mexican ambassador designate, submitted to Secretary Lansing a report of a clash at Mazatlan yesterday between Mexican soldiers and a boat load of men from the American gunboat Annapolis.

Later a formal request from General Carranza was transmitted urging that no men from American warships be permitted to land, even unarmed, during the present disturbed state of public opinion. Admiral Winslow is trying to reach the Annapolis by radio for a report on the incident.

Instructions to Naval Commanders.

Instructions to naval commanders in Mexican waters have been to allow

no shore leave to their men and to send such men ashore as is necessary to get supplies and mail.

Diplomatic officers were much stirred today by the possibility of actual hostilities between the United States and Mexico which they saw in the mobilization of the National guards. Many have nationals in Mexico for whose safety they wish to provide.

Members of congress who discussed the Mexican situation today, were virtually a unit without regard to party affiliations, in approving the president's call for the National guard. Republicans contended, however, that a decided course adopted long ago might have made the call unnecessary.

The senate adjourned after a five-minute session today, out of respect to the memory of the late Senator Burleigh of Maine, and the house devoted itself to general legislation.

Proceedings in both houses were opened with prayers by the chaplains that war might be averted.

In regard to the general situation in Mexico, Secretary Lansing allowed it to become known that dispatches to the state department showed excitement and irritation in many sections below the border. The texts of the dispatches were withheld.

Columbus, N. M., June 19.—Notwithstanding the threat of General Trevino, the Mexican commander, to attack him if he moves in any direction except toward the border, General Pershing, field commander of the American expeditionary column in Mexico, is said to be quietly laying plans for a campaign north and south at the first sign of hostilities. His plan, it is believed by close observers here, are to gain possession of portions adjacent to his line of communication.

General Pershing's men slept with their ears to the ground last night. The night passed peacefully except for a light rain which pattered against their "dog tents." Even the dogs and cats of which they are great numbers in camp, were on the alert, according to messages received here. The canines and felines howled and yowled during the night but despite the hideous noises, the boys in khaki slept.

General Pershing is in receipt daily of information regarding de facto Mexican government troops. Natives, treated kindly by the Americans have voluntarily supplied valuable information.

Mexican Troops at Laredo.

Laredo, Texas, June 19.—Five hundred infantrymen and two hundred and fifty artillerymen of the Mexican army arrived in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, opposite here, yesterday, and paraded through the streets. The parade was witnessed by a large but orderly crowd.

An anti-American demonstration is reported to have been prevented in Nuevo Laredo Saturday, by General Renaldo de La Garza, who dispersed a crowd being addressed by Eusebio Gonzales, mayor of that city.

Eight Americans, mostly employees of mining companies, arrived here

HEAVY FIGHTING IS IN PROGRESS BETWEEN RUSSIANS AND GERMANS

Czar's Troops Are Pushing Forward Toward Kovel—Germans Claim Partial Repulse of Enemy in Counter-attacks—Crown Prince's Attacks on Verdun Make no Headway—Situation Along the Styr River Crucial—Russians Take More Prisoners—Air Squadrons Kept Busy.

Petrograd, June 19, via London, 6 p. m.—The Russians took 3,000 prisoners in the city and vicinity of Czernowitz, the war office announced today.

Paris, June 19, 10:30 a. m.—The Havas correspondent at Saloniki telegraphs that news has just been received there that Bulgarian troops in the region of Florina and Monastir have begun an advance.

German attacks on French positions north of Verdun have been resumed but the crown prince's forces have been prevented from making any further advance, the Paris war office announced today.

Correspondents on the eastern front point to the fighting along the Styr near Kolki, as crucial. The Germans are assisting the Austrians in an attempt to check the Russian drive for the railway junction of Kovel.

Paris, June 19, 12 noon.—A German infantry attack on the French position north of the Hill No. 321 was repulsed by the French batteries yesterday, according to an official statement issued by the war office today. The Germans are continuing their bombardment at Dead Man Hill and in the Chantannet region.

The text of the statement says:

"South of the Somme an enemy attack near Lipons failed.

"On the left bank of the Meuse the enemy has bombarded the southern slopes of Dead Man Hill and the country around Chantannet. Our artillery everywhere responded.

"On the right bank of the river a pronounced German attack against our positions north of Hill No. 321 was repulsed.

"During the night of June 18-19 two of our air squadrons bombarded the barracks and the railroad station at Vouziers. One squadron threw down thirty-six shells of large calibre and the other one 25."

Berlin, June 19, via London.—Heavy fighting is in progress between the Russians pushing toward Kovel and the Teutonic forces opposing them in the Stokhod-Styr sector, the war office announced today. The Russian attacks, the statement says, have been partly repulsed by means of successful counter attacks.

The army headquarters' statement says:

"Western front: South of the Belgo-French frontier as far as the Somme, fighting continues.

"A French hand grenade near Chavonne, south of Vailly, was repulsed.

"Explosion of a German mine on La Fille Morte height in the Argonne gave good results.

"In the Meuse region the firing increased appreciably toward evening and during the night it attained great intensity on Dead Man Hill, west of the hillland from Thiaumont wood to Fort Vau. Yesterday attempted attacks at Thiaumont wood were frustrated. In the fighting of the last two days 100 French were made prisoners.

"Several attempts at night attacks by the enemy in Fumin wood were repulsed by hand grenade engagements.

"One British biplane fell near Lens and another north of Arras after aerial battles. Two of the occupants were killed.

"One French machine was shot down west of the Argonne. A German air squadron attacked the railway and military factory establishments at Baccarat and Raon L'Etape.

"Eastern front: On the northern portion of the front nothing of importance has occurred. On the railway lines of Gachalschi-Luniniec, which was being used for military transports, numerous bombs have been dropped.

"Russian Attacks Partly Repulsed.

"As regards the army groups under General von Linsingen on the Styr west of Kolki and on the Stokhod in

the region of Kovel-Rovno railway, Russian attacks have been partly repulsed by means of successful counter attacks.

"Northeast of Lutsk our troops are engaged in a battle which is going in our favor. The number of prisoners and the amount of booty have increased. Southwest of Lutsk the Russians are attacking in the direction of Gohochov.

"As regards the army of General Count von Bothmer, the position is unchanged."

Russians Fighting Germans.

London, June 19, 10:15 a. m.—Heavy fighting between the Russians advancing toward Kovel and the Germans under General von Linsingen is reported by the Berlin Tageblatt's correspondent at Austrian headquarters, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company. The Russians are in superior numbers and the dispatch asserts that the Tageblatt's account of the fighting is worded so as to prepare Berlin for the news of another Teutonic retreat.

The Tageblatt says that the Austrians have taken fresh positions between Czernowitz and the Dneister where they are awaiting further Russian attacks. In the middle Stripsa sector, on the direct line to Lemberg, the German general, Count von Bothmer, is reported to be maintaining his resistance against heavy pressure by the Russians.

GEN. GALLIENI DIES OF WOUND

French Army Officer of High Rank, Under Treason Charge, Shoots Former Minister of War.

New York, June 19.—The death of General Joseph S. Gallieni, former minister of war of France, was due to a murderous attack by a French army officer of high rank under charges of treason, and not to natural causes, according to stories told here today by passengers arriving on the French liner Lafayette. Gustave Hesloun, an attaché of the French war office here for the second time on a government mission, would neither affirm nor deny the tale.

General Gallieni was shot and fatally wounded while closeted with the officer in his Paris office, the arrivals from France said. The general, after an illness of three weeks, died on May 27.

General Gallieni's assailant was arrested, the Lafayette's passengers said, and his fate is unknown. He had been summoned before his chief, it is reported, to answer the charge of having negotiated with the Germans for the surrender of a fortress at Verdun.

SAVED.

(From the Boston Transcript.)

"If it hadn't been for his wife, Barton would have squandered his entire fortune."

"What did she do?"

"She just anticipated him."

June Festival For the Benefit of The Children's Aid at the Home of Mrs. David Eccles at 8 O'clock Tonight